

What They Promised.

DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PHOMISES.

-Wood, Flour and Pork wanted in payment

Bedford Classical Institute. REV. JOHN LYON, Principal. The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this In-stitution will open as usual on Monday, November 16, 1863. Terms as before.

The Wail of the Workwomen.

A few evenings ago, says the New York World, the home of the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington became for a few hours the cyposure of all eyes. Carriage after carriage thandered up to its doorways blazing with light, and from each in its turn emerged its fairy freight of grace and beauty, cloud after cloud of "silken wonders," miracles evoked by woman's taste and woman's toil from the looms of a hundred lands.

To one who watched that gay and gorgeous scene how bright beyond even the optimistic dreams of Mr. Secretary SEWARD must the state and hope of the republic have seemed! The daughter of the magician who has filled the land with green and growing promises to pay was that night wedded to a senator whose name should be the synonym of prosperous "patriotism." Since the marriage of Aladdin with the Princess Badourah no such happy fulfillment of opulence, woven from air and heaped up by Djinns as potent as impalpable, hath been seen. Wealth and power were striking hands; and the soul of Jenkins swelled within him as he passed in glittering review the splendid tribute which

grant day on that fair festival, rose and fell to (head uncovered), "Thanks to the most High. were but an empty pageant or worse, save for as smart as a Congressman-"Glory to God, the sanctity which the soul of womanhood sheds Banks are elected." over the wedding feast and the wedding garments. And wherever in all the land a woman's eyes are resting with natural and commendable delight upon the fascinating details of costumes incomprehensible to the masculine represented. After discussing the "Ordinance," mind, of jewels bright as the stars, and embroideries delicate as the frolic frost-work on the forest trees of winter, we ask that woman's heart and soul to turn with us for a moment to heart and soul to turn with us for a moment to another seene which marked that night of Thursday in another city of the great republic. In a gether, even at the old rates.

piles, for we have known it to disappear altowill be necessary for him to take any such action for the "faithful execution" of the laws which would be violated should the decision of the laws which would be violated should the decision. hall in the Bowery of New York there are gathered together hundreds of girls. It is no bridal festival which they are celebrating. Hunger is the storms, the thunders and lightnings of nearwith ceaseless labor; their cheeks are wan with care and disappointment and despair. No music flatters this sad and eager throng into delicious dreams; no flowers wreathe for them the gaunt realities of daily life with whispers of love and hope and happiness to come. To them the To thein life seems simply living; the flerce, relegates, unremitting effort to clutch with those morals?" The little imp had better stick to his of volunteering. It is obvious that the Presithin, frail fingers the scanty bread of every day "sticks." from the world that whirls about and above them, noisy, clamorous, heedless of them and theirs. These are no daughters of the Treasury, no brides of the Senate. These are the daughters of the people; the patient, sad-eyed daughters of labor and of suffering. Like the proudest and fairest in the land, they, too, lead their womanly life in seclusion from the public eye. Year after year they work on uncomplaining, unheard of, asking only to be suffered to keep body and soul together in such wise that the body's life may not be purchased by the soul's death. Content to know as little of diamonds as of the stars, of laces as of the clouds, if they can but save an aged mother, a helpless father, an orphaned household of brothers and sisters from the wolf that prowls forever about

The proud and the fair emerge from the sumptuous privacy of home for a brief moment at the summons of pleasure, and happiness, and love. These emerge from their privacy, as dear for all its poverty, at quite another summons. They come before us, not that we may admire the splendors of their trosseaux, but that we may measure the depth of their despair. The prosperous land which lavishes upon the Princess Badourah its fifty thousand dollars' worth of magnificent paraphernalia deals out to these lars per week. Once they lived upon this pittance and made no sigh, wringing from it housewhere health was a kind of sickness, medicine hope of rest. But the wand of the magician has smitten their dollars, and withered them, see advertisement.

and they must ery out in their agony or perish. Shall not their cry be heeded?

f women born can look this fact in the face A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. and sleep upon it; that hundreds and thousands secing that something more pitiful than death land. is thereby made the wages of honesty, patience The Conscription Bill Unconstitutional. and virtue, and that every domineering instinct of human nature is thereby enlisted in aid of sin and its temptations?

Years ago all England was stirred to its inmost heart by Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and and Thompson concurred in the decision, while the world has never ceased to fling that terrible the other two members of the Court dissented he world has never ceased to fling that terrible refrain in the face of British opulence and power. We at least can do so no longer. The cry of our own women is ringing in our ears, and tendom. It is a cry of suffering to-day. How long ere it will be a cry of crime and shame if we be deaf to the appeal? How the appeal shall be answered the will to answer it shall reveal. tal law but to protest against it; though, in do To doubt that will would be indeed to despair of the republic, if not of the race.

The Conscription Act.

We publish on the first page of to-day's pa-Conscription Act, to which we invite a careful perusal. It will be seen that the Act is declared unconstitutional and void, and the arguments used and the reasons given are clear, forcible, ability, and we trust that it will everywhere and constitutional. We have always held that , receive a careful and patient consideration. the Act, abolishing State rights as it does, was a dead letter, and felt confident that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when the proper time arrived, would so decide. Pennsylvanians can feel proud in saying that in the highest tri- shall overrule our own Court. It is the duty bunal in their State they find arbiters of their rights; Judges who are not intimidated by the power of the Administration, nor corrupted by its patronage, and who are not willing that the rights of their State nor those of the people shall be overridden, or trampled in the dust .-The people will wait patiently to see whether Governor Cartin, who is sworn to carry out the law, as expounded by the Supreme Court, will heed this decision. If Pennsylvania had a Governor of her own choice all would be well.

Sublime.—The "Inquirer's" effusion on the these conjoined divinities of his heart's adora- freedom of his black brethren of African descent. tion were bringing to the shrine of youth and He says that "he is proud that he is an Abolibeauty. Let not Jenkins be blamed; nor let tionist." The whole bears the marks of a maone harsh thought be breathed upon that brill- niac. We suggest that a committee be at once appointed "over" him. Where is Prof. Beamer force here to enforce the law. No, sir, such i But the jewels and the flowers, the diamonds the head-examiner? The Inquirer thus winds up and the laces, which turned the night to fra- in grammatical sublimity, and deep veneration the pulses of women's hearts. The scene itself Thou are in it all." He's improving-getting

> FUEL .- Apropos of the "Wood Ordinance" we had a "wood meeting" last Saturday, at the Court House, where the wood haulers were well and the advance of all things commercial, the following rates were fixed upon: for Oak, per or Curtin to aid the courts in compelling obcord, \$2 75; for Hickory, \$3.50. If wood keeps on advancing, look out for your wood-

> front of Blymire's. After they had withstood the storms, the thunders and linkstoid ington authorities to know that those who shou ly a century; had witnessed the debut and ex- the provisions of the Conscription act would it of generations, they yielded at last to the rude incisions of the axe. While witnessing the every one's right and duty. It is not possible the rude of the axe. operation we were made to exclaim "Woodman, conclude, therefore, that for the present the pe spare that tree."

The "devil's" inquisitiveness prompts him "cup has been dealt in quite another measure." to ask why, when the Editor leaves, he always recognize the necessity of filling up our armies,

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY

In the 8th Maine, 32d New York, 2d Rhode Island, 2d Maine, 3d Vermont, 9th New York 34th, 4th, and 5th Pennsylvania, several Michi- for them .- Age. gan, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments, Sickles Brigade, and over 100 other regiments, have acknowledged, through their surgeons and officers, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF when all other remedies failed. Sergeant C. P. Lord, of the 8th Maine, Dr. Tingley of hundreds of others, testify that Radway's Ready Relief, in every case where it has been used in the diseases incidental to exposure of climate, perfected cures where the surgeons of the regiments could do nothing. Let every soldier pro-

cure this remedy. Inon City College. - Perhaps the most successful Commercial College in the West is the above, which has now reached a degree of prosperity hitherto unexampled even before our national troubles. So numerous are the applications that it is difficult to furnish accommodations for all the students who desire to enter. The policy of the Principals has been to give Diplomas to no one not thoroughly qualified sisters of hers an average income of two dol- in every department of study, and this has resulted in giving the institution such a reputation as is of great value to its graduates, giving rept, clothing, fire in winter, food in health them great advantages in securing them situations. The teachers are all well accomplished in sickness where sickness revealed the one sure and attentive, and a course here secures a thorough commercial education. For terms, &c.,

A VERY SMALL DOG BARKING AT THE MOON .-The above scene can be witnessed every full moon It is not possible, is it, that women and men at which time the Laquirer man attacks Hon.

of women are working life away, twelve, four- Gov. Sprague was married last week at teen, sixteen hours a day, putting their youth, their strength, their very heart's blood into the "Greenback" Chase. "Jenkins" describes the service of our commerce and our comforts, at whole affair minutely even down to the gaudy such rates of pay as in the present condition of trinkets worn by the bride. Every thing went our national finances make a mockery of the "gay as a marriage bell!" as though there were Scriptural saying that the wages of sin is death, no widows wail, nor orphans cry, all over the

We publish this morning the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered at Pittsburgh by Chief Justice Lowrie, in the cases arising in this city under the Conscription bill. Justice Woodward

It is with no little satisfaction that we have thus the opportunity to present a vindication of the course of the Democratic party in reference to this important measure. We were always will go out upon the western wind over Chris-careful to disclaim any intention of offering a tendom. It is a cry of suffering to-day. How merely factious opposition to the Administration, but this system seemed to us so clearly un constitutional that there was nothing left for one ing this, however, we have never lost sight of the fact that until annulled by the Judiciary, every law, however absurd, is binding upon the citizen, and all that we asked for, therefore, was that the question should be fairly brought before the courts. After much delay, and with great per, the opinion of Judge Thorapson, on the conscription Act, to which we invite a careful result is that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvanin has decided the act unconstitutional.

No one can read the argument of the Chief Justice without acknowledging its candor and thi this decision is reversed the act is a pullity so far as the citizens of this State are concerned; and we take it for granted that no attempts will be made by the Federa! authorities to enforce it. unless the Supreme Court of the United States of all good citizens to render obedience to the law, as expounded by the proper tributals, and we have no doubt that our Republican friends will surrender their prejudices, and submit, as they should do, without hesitation, to the authority of our highest Court. So long as the legal presumption was in favor of the constitutionality of this statute, we were all bound to The doctrine promulgated by the Abolitionists at the time of the passage of the fu-gative slave law is not the American doctrine. Then, Senator Hale said, in reference to the Beston mob:

"That law which it was attempted to enforce was odious, to the people, and it could not be enforced, though the population in Boston was not one-tenth of what it now is. It cannot be done now if the moral sense of the people of Boston are against it, and will not support it; idlest thing on earth to send any not the foundation on which our institution rest. They rest upon the moral sentiments an judgment of the people and when they fail sustain any measure it is idle to fall back apostanding armies."

But such theories are subversive of free gov ernment, and there is no safety for us unless we acquiesce in the law as it stands on the statutebook until the courts have pronounced agains it, when it ceases to be the law, and it become the duty of every good citizen to resist its en-forcement. Should the Administration, there-fore, undertake to continue the conscription is this State, it will become necessary for safely count upon the assistance of all loyamen. We do not apprehend, however, that it CUT DOWN .- Two venerable locust trees in the Court be disregarded. Were there no bet that such collisions will be provoked, and we ple of Pennsylvania are relieved from the terrors of the conscription.

dent prefers that method of raising soldiers, he would not have again resorted to it after have ng tried the other; and respect for his opinion will, we trust reconcile our political opponents to the necessity which they are now, under of depending upon freemen to fight their battles

True and Faithful. The Democratic party, (says the Albany Arus) since the war commenced, as well as before have scores of times saved the lives of soldiers faithful to the Union of the States and the Constitution, which forms the charter and bond of union.—It has cheerfully supported an adminis-Sickles' Brigade, Capt. Whitlock of the 32d tration, not of its own choice, with the men and New York, Genl. Hall of Sickles' Brigade, and means to suppress the rebellion, and it has protested against no measure directed to that end. varranted by the Constitution and the laws.-It has protested against the exercise of arbitrary power, the suppression of free speech and a free press, the invasion of the liberty of the citizen, and generally against all violations of the fundamental law of the nation. It does protest a ainst conducting the war for the overthrow, instead of the support of the Constitution-for the subjugation and extinction of States, instead of their restoration to the Union. In a word. the Democratic party is simply true to and its past history. It stands fast by the Constitution and the Union, against all attacks. whether from secession at the South or Abolitionism at the North. It fights in defence of our nationality, as established by our fathtrs. against all enemies. This is the head and front of its offending—And this is denounced by a venal and corrupt press, by arrogant and usurp-ing officials, by windy orators and by heated partisans, as "treason!" "If this be treason, make the most of it." The traitor is he who is unfaithful to the Constitution, and that brand belongs upon the forcheads of those who make those assaults upon Democrats.

> There is no late news of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

Apportionment of Representatives.

the number of the blind and deaf and dumb guishing their sexes colors and ages. The object is to enable the Legislature to apportion the ject is to enable the Legislature to apportion the of the marriage, or to make any registration of the marriage, or to make any registration of the marriage is rendered especially impor-

Armies.

The effort of the radicals to make political capital out of our brave soldiers as well as the taxpayers of the nation, although successful in the recent political battles, we hardly think they can again be used for a like purpose. The masses are slow to lose confidence in their rulers oftentimes suffering a series of outrages before they drive from power the authors of their

The friends of the State and National administrations declare without reservation that they have the control of the military vote, and will

will deprive him of a single constitutional right s unworthy the name of freeman, and should be frowned down by every American citizen. We have always been in favor of giving the widest octrine of the Democratic party, one that they cherish among the sacred relics of '76.

The armies of the republic would have gain-

ed a complete triumph over the States in rebell-ion ere this, if the original purposes of the war had been adhered to. The fatal error of Pres-ident Lincoln was made when he listened to the revolutionary coucils of Sumner, Greeley and the radical spirits of New Eagland, who from the beginning of our national troubles have sought the overthrow of State laws as well as the subjugation of the people, use of new powers foreign to those that have hitherto controlled our national interests.

The Robespieres and Jeffries of to-day, who rule at Washington, arrogate to themselves the right to make tests of loyalty, in loyal States and issue edicts against all who question such a course of procedure. The friends of Constitutional law who raise their voice against such violations are called by these modern Unionists "copperheads;" the followers of Jeferson and son, of Clay and Webster, "rebel sympathe advocates of a restored Union. and all its guarantees "friends of the South;" while those who denounce the Union, as a "league with death" and the Constitution "a covenant with hell" are called "loval;" those who say "let the Union slide," "Unionists;" those who seek the subjugation of States, ex-

ceedingly "loyal."
Those high in authority, instead of using the treasures of the nation for the express purpose of putting down the rebellion and ending the var. in many instances scatter it like the leaves of Autumn, where it builds up political interests that are at issue with those entertained by the people. To preserve the Union all true patriots are willing, not only to contribute their goods but life itself, rather than witness its deshaving the right to act as becomes freemen.—from the fleet.

Who, we ask those in authority are responsible

By the steam for the prolongation of this civil contest? Are wall of Sumter has been entirely destroyed .not those who disburse the money and lead the The rebels were building a bomb-proof in the

The people are anxious to see this rebellion crushed and our Union restored, it is the South-ern rebel and Northern radical who dreads the return of lawful authority, and will protest against such a result. President Lincoln must discard the extreme views of the Republican party if he wishes to do justice to the true men of all sections. We trust the conservative elof all sections. We trust the conservative element will check the wild ravings of the nation and do much towards legalizing the actions tion and do much towards legalizing the actions of the XXXVIII Congress. Reason must triumbh, and that speedily, or we sink to rise no more.— Williamsport Demograt.

CSCAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, with a good Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and more.— Williamsport Demograt. re. -- Williamsport Democrat.

The Subjugation of the South. The following is an extract from Governor evmour's speech at New York City:

"Now, I assert that the people of the North re as deeply interested in preserving the constitutional rights of the South as the people of the South themselves are. You can have no peace in the land while one-third of the people eel themselves wronged and trampled upon .-Every man knows you can have no peace in the land unless all the people stand upon the same platform as regards their constitutional rights and privileges, and enjoy equal terms in all respects with reference to the Government. But, on the other hand, suppose we spend more money, and blood and treasure; suppose we encounter all the hazards of a prolonged war; sur pose we were so fortunate, indeed, so unforsuppose we were so fortunate, indeed, so unfortunate, as to be able to subjugate the South-what then? I tell you such a peace as that is not peace in no sense of the term. [Applause.] Subjugation makes occupation necessary; it necessitates a waste of treasure, it keeps up the cost of war; it demands the waste of blood, and treasure, and life of the people, for all know that life is wasted on Southern soil, wasted under the Southern soil moments of innetivity as well as in active service. Such a peace, if net a mockery and a snare to call it a peace, means what? That the people of the North are to maintain great armies; to send forever their sons under one vernetual consoring. forever their sons under one perpetual conscription, to hold their brothren in the South in subjection. [Applause.] If not conciliated, if not reconciled, by generous treatment, what hope is there of peace? But what is the proposition? That they shall be held by military force at the expense of the life and treasure, aye, and at the end at the expense of the people of the North. [Cheers.] What would be our resolve under like circumstances? What man would be so mad who would not dare to say, in the face of the people-if perchance it had been our kept in the Union more easily and more securely by war, and confiscation than by giving her just rights by confiscating her people, by restor- Nov. 27, 1863.

ing the love of Union and love of the Constiassessors of the various boroughs and tution, which should ever dwell in the heart of townships of the State are this year required to make duplicate alphabetical lists of the names surnames and occupations of every taxable of is most easily gained—that which can be recallsurnames and occupations of every taxable of is mest easily gained—that which can be recall-the age of twenty-one years and upwards, male of with the least expense of life, and blood, or female resident within their respective districts; also a separate list of the number of all contending for that which when gained is far negroes, mulattoes and people of color held as slaves, distinguishing their sexes and ages; also, States." [Applause].

Proof of Marriage.

Political Interests Retarding the Union tant just now, as, in the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate marriage before she can receive a pension. A New Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject, as it respects that State, says that, upon searching the records within the past year for mar-riages, nearly half of the unfortunate widows have been turned away with the remark, "The clergyman performing the ceremony has neglected to comply with the law.'

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCHENCK .- WO learn from the Washington Star that Major Gen Schenck, several days since, peremptorily tendthey have the control of the mintary vote, and will use it against the Democracy of the several States in the Child States service to take effect on the 20th of December, 1863. His resignation has been accepted by the President, and the latter party contend from principle that the soldier should have all the rights of citizens, as the control of the mintary corps, to Brigadier Gen. Lockwood, who has been ordered by the Secreered his resignation as a unior general of vol-unteers in the United States service to take efpartment, eighth army corps, to Brigadier Gen. Lockwood, who has been ordered by the Sceremong which is a free expression of choice at the tary of War to the temporary command. Gen. Lockwood is a brigrdier general of volunteers. brigadier general, colour of capacity and the soldier is a freeman by our laws, after as well gentlemen at present on the staff of General as before he entered the army and the man that Schenck will retain their positions under Gen. Lockwood. General L. is a citizen of the State of Delaware, and previous to entering the army held many important positions in his State. It is understood that General Schenck, upon ange of thought to the people, it is a cardinal his retiring from the command of the department, will repair to his home in Ohio to arrange his private affairs. He will take his seat as Representative from Ohio in the House of Re resentatives in the Congress which assemble on the first Monday in next month.

The Republicans in Illinois are threatening a revolution in that State. The Legislature is Democratic—strongly so—and their proceedings are not of a character, of course, to please the Republicans. This being the case, the Chicago Tribune gives Governor Yates the following ad-

Governor Yates can pursue but one course, and that is to disperse the body as Oliver Cromwell did the refractory Parliament, which had become a disgrace to the nation in his day.— These traitors have no right to come here to plot more treason, after having been sent about their business. Let Governor Yates give way to no weak and prerile adviser, whether in our out of the state-house, in case these fellows attempt to sit again, but act according to the dictates of his own mind and conscience in this matter.—
The issue which traitors have been seeking to bring on this state ever since the commencement of the war might as well be tried now. The times are auspicions for a favorable termination

What amiable creatures these radicals are, to

Latest from Charleston. Shells Thrown into the City-The Sea Wall of

Sumter Entirely Destroyed. New York, Nov. 23 .- A Morris Island let

truction, but are not willing to build up struc-tures over its ruin, or see others do so without rebel works. There is nothing new to report By the steamer Fulton we learn that the sea

ruins, and the bombardment of the work still

SAPONIFIEE.

OR CONCENTRATED LYE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co '

PHILADELPHIA-No. 127 Walnut Street. Pittsburg-Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. November 27, 1863-3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT. Headquartes, Provest Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Nov. 25, 1863.—Print-ed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prep red as

Speedily as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be in-

spected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time (fannary 5th) fixed for the next draft, liable to military

privilege of appraring within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same

as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented. GEO. EYSTER, GEO. EYSTER,
Cap. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for 1803 of the different boroughs and townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the Board of Military Auditors at the of the people—if perchance it had been our sad misfortune to be brought in collision with the Covernment—that New York could be the tot in the Union more easily and were sent in the Union more easily and easily

tions will be made after the session of said Blard. LEMUEL EVANS, P.es't. Board Military Auditors. Pension and Blommty Claims

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and intractions for procuring Sotliers. Pension and Bound money. He also has a partner in Washington ity to proceeded the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WANTED.

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Fargular's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timethy seed wanted FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER. Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st. Money saved by puying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beantiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1863. FARQUHAR'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. A FARM, Containing about 300 ACRES. I will expose to public sale on the premises, in

Thursday, the 10th day of December next. Thursday, the 10th day of December next, the following real estate, to wit: A Tract of Land, lying on the west side of the Raystown Branch, containing about 300 ACRES, of which about 140 acres are cleared, fenced, and in good caltivation. There are good improvements on the premises, consisting of a comfortable house, a double log barn, a stone spring louse, and other out-buildings. The farm is well watered, having a spring in every field, and contains two fine ORCHARDS. A large put of the land is river bottom, and produces in abundance. The farm will be sold altogether, or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

o suit purchasers.

The location of this farm is such as to command

The location of this farm is such as to command an excellent market al seasons of the year, it being but two miles from the Broad Top Railroad, at Cove station, and five miles from Coalmont.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

MARGARET HAMILTON.

Per David HAMILTON, Agent.

Cassville, Nov. 26, 1863.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, surviving executor in said will named, and trustee appointed by the Court aforesaid, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Monday, 21st day of December, next. all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 203 acres and 130 perches and allowance, situate in Monroe township, Befford county, adjoining lands of John Fletcher's heirs, Henry Steckman's heirs and others, having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings, there is, also, an apple orchard, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the premises. A large portion of this land is cleared and under fence, past good meadow, and the balance well covered with good tmber, being the "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

"Mansion Property" of said deceased,

ALSO-ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,
adjoining the above, containing 193 acres, 92 perches and allowance, about 70 acres cleared and under
fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, having
thereon erected a Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and
other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard
and good spring of water on the premises.

ALSO-ONE CTHER, TRACKIT

and good spring of water on the premises.

ALSO-ONE OTHER TRACT,
adjoining the above, containing 196 acres and 10 perches, being a tract of land surveyed on warrant to Leonard Nycum, dec'd., and patented to him 24th—March, 1824, about 30 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timb-red. There is, also, plenty of good water on the premises.

The whole of the above described land is patents—ed and title indispatable.

TEEMS—One-third in hand, at confirmation of sale, and balance is three equal annual payments, with interest from 1st April, 1864, at which time deeds are to be made and possession of the properties given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Nov. 27, 1963—4t

Surviving Ex'r.

Nov. 27, 1863-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Provi-derce township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outery, upon the premises, on

Monday, December 28th, 1863, ill the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit

One Tract of Land.

the premises, being the Mansion property of said deceased.

ALSO-ONE OTHER TRACT, adjoining the above, containing 110 acres and 156 perches, net measure, and having a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings thereon erect-

ALSO-ONE OTHER TRACT, adjoining the above, containing 15 acres and 13 perches, net measure, with a good Tenant House, Double Frame Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected—there is also a good apple orchard of choice

nit upon the premises.

The above properties are all well watered, are in within a short distance of the Rail Road at Bloody Run. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of rail day.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,

Nov. 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, near Hopewell, on Salurday, December 19th, 1863, Salurday, Occamber 197a, 1005, all the following described property of James Rich-eson, late of Broad Top township, dec'd., to wit: The undivided bail of a tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Schell & Foster, the John Bunn and John Belt surveys, containing 33 ACRES, more

TERMS-One-third cash, at confirmation of sale,

the remainder in two equal annual payments, wi interest. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock on sa

day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate,
Esq., Bedford, Pa., Lemuel Evans, Esq., Coaldale,
or the undersigned living near the premises,
GEORGE W. RICHESON,
Adm'r. of J. Richeson, dec'd.
November 27, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ADMINSTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, but the estate of Peter Hillegas, ir., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.: all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated nor settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

ately. MICHAEL HILLEGAS, JACOB H. HILLEGAS, of P.
A ovember 20-61 Administrators.